FAMILY LIFE

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Vol. XX, No. 6 JUNE, 1960 Edited by Paul Popenoe

"Sick Marriages" Cause Sterility

Some marriages are sterile because of conflict between husband and wife and can be made fertile only by proper marriage counseling. This is the experience of gynecologist Robert N. Rutherford, who addressed the weekly staff meeting of the American Institute of Family Relations recently.

There have been three real improvements in the tools for dealing with sterility, during the last decade or two, said Dr. Rutherford, who is assistant clinical professor of obstetrics & gynecology at the University of Washington, Seattle. These are (1) better knowledge of the physiology of reproduction, (2) better hormone preparations, and (3) the Johnson Temperament Analysis, which was created at the American Institute of Family Relations 20 years ago by Roswell H. Johnson, Ph.D., now director emeritus of the Institute's department of counseling.

One of the new finds in physiology is that at the time of maximum fertility of a woman's reproductive system (roughly half way between two menstrual periods) the uterus acts like a pump, dipping slightly into the pool of semen in the upper part of the vagina, and sucking it up. Special attention is therefore paid to the condition of the mouth and neck of the uterus. There are also, of course, more accurate data nowadays as to the time of ovulation and the duration of the period during which the egg cell is capable of fertilization.

Purer and more potent preparations of the various hormones involved in reproduction are apearing from year to year, and these also have added to the chances of successful treatment, both in the male (who is believed to be responsible for as many as 40% of all sterile marriages) and in the female.

Most baffling of the cases of infertility are those presented by couples in whom physical examination finds nothing wrong. There seems to be no reason why they should not have children; yet in spite of all treatment, of careful timing of intercourse to take advantage of the relatively few hours when fertilization is possible, the woman never conceives. In such cases it is now known that emotional stresses and tensions are likely to be responsible,

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Monthly service bulletin of the
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF
FAMILY RELATIONS
5287 Sunset Boulevard
Los Angeles 27, California
Price $1.00 a year, 10c a copy

and when these are released, the woman often reports she is pregnant.

To determine whether an infertile wife really has deep-seated complexes against motherhood which hinder her from becoming pregnant, E. S. C. Ford's seven questions are often used. Briefly:

1. Why do you want a child?
2. Would you raise your children as your mother raised you?
3. What sort of man is your husband? How would you change him?
4. Would you rather work outside, or keep house?
5. Do you want a boy or a girl?
6. Concerning sexual attitudes.
7. How many children do you want?

Beyond this simple inquiry, the Johnson Temperament Analysis is given to both partners. Each scores himself and also scores the other. An examination of the four profiles immediately shows whether each of the self-scores has high or low ratings on the nine traits (nervous, depressive, active, cordial, sympathetic, subjective, aggressive, critical, and self-mastery), and how each one appears to the other. Properly trained and experienced testers can read from this set of tests a great deal about the emotional conflicts that may be present. The tests are used, it may be noted parenthetically, with every client who comes to the American Institute of Family Relations for counseling. If the tests, together with other evidences, reveal a "sick marriage," Dr. Rutherford's clinic will not proceed with further treatment of the infertility problem until marriage counselors who work with it have treated the marriage. Not merely are these tensions a probable cause of the sterility but "a sick marriage is not benefited by having an additional burden put on it" by the birth of a child.

What happens to the reproductive organs of a woman under stress can be compared with what would happen to the digestive system of a man surprised suddenly by a tiger. In the latter case the digestion would stop abruptly as the body mobilized its forces to meet the threat. There are now many researches on the reproduction of live stock, that show how severely the possibility of conception can be damaged, at least temporarily, by emotional and nervous upsets.

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Inexpensive Pamphlets

MIDDLE AGE: THREAT OR PROMISE? by Harry Milt. Pp. 18, price 25c from Public Affairs Pamphlets (No. 294), 22 E. 38th st., New York 16, N.Y.

BUILDING AN ESTATE FOR A CRIPPLED CHILD, by George M. Rideout and John D. Riordan. Price 25c from The Natl. Soc. for Crippled Children and Adults, 2023 W. Ogden ave., Chicago 12, Ill.

FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION—an opportunity for psychological instruction, by William E. Hall. Price 20c from American Social Health Assn., 1790 Broadway, New York 19, N.Y.

A FRENCH EUGENIC GARDEN CITY

by PAUL POPENOE, Sc.D.

France has, in the city of Strasbourg, the only residential project in the world, so far as I know, which was planned and has been maintained for more than a generation as a contribution to national eugenics. Its history is interesting—particularly to me. Mrs. Popenoe and I had the pleasure of visiting it last year during a trip abroad to study marriage counseling and family life in Europe.

Alfred Dachert was a manufacturer of chocolate products in Strasbourg, Alsace. During World War I he made very large profits which he felt to be, in a sense, blood money. He wanted to invest these in some way that would help to rebuild the foundations of France, bled white by the loss of more than 3,000,000 of its population, mostly its finest young men. At the same time he was moved by the undesirable slum conditions in which many French families lived, even in Strasbourg, and he was familiar with the garden cities which had been laid out in England—Port Sunlight, Hampstead Health, Lethworth, the last-named being the creation of his competitors in the chocolate industry, the Cadburys. They seemed to represent a good idea, but not just what he wanted, so he took a trip around the world to see if he could pick up any new ideas.

He was in Tokyo, ready to embark on a steamship for Honolulu, and went into a bookstore to pick up some reading matter for the voyage. He ran across the first edition of *Applied Eugenics,* by Paul Popenoe and Roswell Hill Johnson, which had appeared in 1918 and which had attracted attention in the Orient — a Japanese translation was published some years afterward. He read much of it in his hotel that night and felt that he had found the idea he wanted: a project that would emphasize quality as well as quantity of population. Canceling his reservations for Honolulu, he returned to France to establish in Strasbourg a garden city in which families could live in favorable surroundings, bringing up their children with every possible advantage; and in which no family would be allowed that could not contribute children who could profit by such advantages.

The city offered a beautiful piece of land which had at one time been part of the medieval fortifications, and M. Dachert built on this 136 one-family houses, with all modern conveniences; but beyond these advantages, every house had a little piece of ground with a fruit tree, a plot for berries, and a vegetable garden. The streets were lined with shade trees; grass plots and flower beds were abundant; and the village was provided not merely with a field for sports, but with a nursery school and a clinic for children. All these attractions were made available for a rental of 25% less than the old slum dwellings.

Naturally, there was an immediate waiting list of people who wanted to profit by these advantages. Most were rejected. Only those couples were accepted who could pass a stringent examination as to physical and mental health, and who had or expected to have at least four children properly

spaced. If a couple, after some years, had failed to reach the mark, it was asked to leave.

Year after year, the vital statistics told the same story: the birth rate of families in *Les Jardins Ungemach,* as the community was named, was twice that of France as a whole, and the infant mortality only half that of the rest of the nation.

Moreover, the residents have developed a high sense of self-respect and community enterprize. Problems are dealt with cooperatively. Everyone seems to be healthy. C. M. Goethe of Sacramento, Calif., a philanthropist and eugenist who described the community in a book, *War profits and better babies,* published in 1946 (copies can be found in nearly all large American public libraries), noted that, in a country noted for arrests for drunkenness, there had never been an arrest of a resident of this project, for drunkenness.

In accordance with M. Dachert's original agreement with the city of Strasbourg, he turned over the entire project to the municipality after 25 years, namely, in 1950. It is still a garden city. Mrs. Popenoe and I were interested to find out what kind of people populated it. On the whole, it is a white-collar group, but some effort is made to have it representative of the whole population of the city. The classification of the heads of families at the present time is:

Public employes	55
Private employes	31
Workingmen	22
Professional men	30
	138

Such a group, carefully selected for physical and mental fitness, bringing up healthy children with abundant sunshine, fresh air, and vitamins from their own gardens, and with a birthrate more than twice that of Strasbourg as a whole, is making a real contribution to the future of France. M. Dachert, who at the age of 84 still lives in Strasbourg, can not help feeling that his war profits were well invested.

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Notes from the AIFR

PUBLISHERS ANNOUNCE that one of Dr. Paul Popenoe's books, *Marriage before and after,* has gone into an eleventh printing and that another of them, *Modern marriage: a handbook for men,* is now in its fifteenth printing.

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Educational Notes

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR GIFTED CHILDREN (409 Clinton Springs, Cincinnati 17, Ohio) held its seventh annual meeting in Miami Beach, Fla., April 27-30.

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UNITED NATIONS is asked by its Commission on the Status of Women to fix a minimum age for marriage, to be recommended to all nations of the world. The organization naturally has no power to compel action. It will also ask that every marriage be legally registered. Many countries look on marriage as a private affair or a religious ceremony which need not be registered with the government.

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DELINQUENTS differ from non-delinquents in goal attainment and aggression, reportred Nathan Gottfried *(Dissertation Abstracts* 19(2):3352-3.

1959). Using the TAT picture test and the Harroacks-Lucas Revised Needs questionnaire, he found that among children of similar age and intelligence, the delinquents were the less aggressive one, and were the more frustrated in their goal-attainment.

BODY disproportions were consistently more frequent among the less psychologically sound boys, reported Seltzer and Rosewell in a study of adolescent boys. *(Growth* 23(1). 1959).

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U.S.S.R.'s birthrate, with the exception of Poland's, is the highest in Europe; it equals that of the United States. Some recent statistics have further shown that as of January 1959, U.S.S.R. population was at 208,000,000. Of that number, 55 per cent are women, and 45 per cent are men. But this disproporrtion holds mainly for those above 31 years of age, or some 42 per cent of the total population, for many of that generation's men died in the wars and the purges. Described in *Vitalite francaise* (Nov., Dec., 1959).

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ALLIANCE CENTRE, an English organization concerned with personal and social relationships in the field of sex, marriage and the family. Address: 238 Edgware Road, London, W2, England.

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CHILDREN of this generation have very precise ideas concerning the specific roles of men and women in society. Furthermore their ideas are traditional and conservative and agree closely with adult expectations. The girls and boys were asked to type a number of activities by stating which kinds of work were preferred by men and which by women. The children tested came from an above average socioeconomic group. Their ages ranged from 8 to 11 years. Among them, expectations of what men and women liked to do were quite different from what actually happened in their own social group. It seemed as if some impersonal criterion was influencing them from an indefinite external source, declared the report.

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Other Books Received

FOODS WITHOUT FADS, by E. W. McHenry. Pp. 159, price $3.50 from J. B. Lippincott Co., East Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa., 1960.

FREUD AND DEWEY on the nature of man, by Morton Levitt. Pp. 180, price $3.75 from Philosophical Library, 15 E. 40th st., New York, N.Y., 1960.

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UNDERCOVER TEACHER, by George N. Allen. Ph.D. 189 (no index), price $3.50 from Doubleday & Co., 575 Madison ave., New York, N.Y., 1960.

In lucid newspaper style, Mr. Allen, a World-Telegram reporter, presents the picture of decay that exists in one of New York City's junior high schools. The author was assigned as an English teacher; and he reports that in his school, 25 per cent of the students could barely read or write. His was a "difficult" school, because of the hoodlumism and almost impossible teaching conditions. The book is an indictment of an educational system that underpays its teachers, loads them with paperwork, and pays little attention to teacher morale, and the existing problems. It also attacks the idealistic classes in teacher training that fail to prepare the teacher to deal with the problems of reality. The situations that Mr. Allen describes are not restricted to his city. His book will interest every

college professor, educator, and citizen who desires a better education for his children.—Harold Foster, M.A.

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EDUCATION FOR CHILD REARING, by Orville G. Brim, Jr. Pp. 362, price $5 from Russel Sage Foundation, 505 Park ave., New York 22, N.Y., 1959.

This is an exceptionally comprehensive survey of the possible programs for educating parents in child rearing. The book is laid out in two major areas. The first covers such topics as the nature and aims of parent education, influences of the parent on the child, causes of parent behavior, and a description of the clientele most apt to be involved in parent education. The second section deals with a survey of the structure of parent education program. At the end of each chapter, there is a good reference bibliography. On the whole, it is a thought provoking book which will be of value to those interested in programs of family life education, mental health, and to clergymen .—M. Harold Burke, M.A.

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CHILDREN IN NEED OF PARENTS, by Henry S. Mass and Richard E. Engler, Jr. Pp. 462, price $7.50, from Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York, N.Y., 1959.

The plight of the homeless child in the United States is the subject of this research project by the Child Welfare League of America. Family background, community attitudes, institutional care, adoption, and foster home placement were studied in typical urban and rural areas. The findings indicate a serious lack in quantity and quality of services available. The authors recommend changes which should be seriously considered by everyone concerned with the prevention of mental illness and juvenile delinquency.—Evelyn G. Gendelman, M.A.

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A HANDBOOK OF ABNORMAL PSYCHOLOGY, by Richard W. Nice. Pp. 214, price $6 from Philosophical Library, Inc., 15 E. 40th st., New York 16, N.Y., 1959.

This manual is ostensibly oriented to the first year college student and layman. Deviant behavior patterns are discussed in easy to understand language. The author makes liberal use of clinical case reports to illustrate diagnostic categories. However, the author's predigested and oversimplified style, while demanding less of the reader, at the same time leads to an inadequate appreciation of the involved nature of psychopathological concepts. There is a useful glossary of technical terms.—Sanford Brotman, Ph.D.

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EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY AND CHILDREN, by K. Lovell, Ph.D. Pp. 272, price $6 from Philosophical Library, 15 E. 40th st., New York 16, N.Y., 1959.

This book presents the English approach to educational psychology. American readers could probably agree with the statement in the forward: "the American approach to education differs in so many respects from our own that the (American) books seem quite unrealistic in relation to the children and the schools with which we have to deal." Dr. Lovell, lecturer in educational psychology at the University of Leeds Institute of Education, London, presents a concise survey of the field, and specifically addresses British educators.—Ruth B. Michaelson, M.A.

NEW BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

THE WONDERFUL STORY OF YOU, by Benjamin C. Gruenberg and Sidonie M. Gruenberg. Pp. 182, price $2.95 from Doubleday & Co., 575 Madison ave., New York 22, N.Y., 1960.

Two of the best-known writers in the field of sex education have prepared this richly-illustrated book for teen-agers. It covers the ground, from the birth of a baby up to the time of "falling in love." Anyone who deals with adolescents recognizes their gross ignorance of this whole subject, despite a pose of sophistication, and this book should help to reduce the ignorance. It is particularly valuable in giving a broad picture of elementary biology, rather than the narrow focus on the reproductive system that most books in this field provide.

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WHAT A BOY SHOULD KNOW ABOUT SEX, by Bernhardt S. Gottlieb. Pp. 191, price $2.95 from Bobbs-Merrill Co., 724 N. Meridian st., Indianapolis 7, Ind., 1960.

Answering "some of the questions boys between the ages of 11 and 16 have asked him," a New York psychoanalyst offers a mixture of biological facts and psychoanalytic theory likely to appeal to and make a vivid impress upon a youthful mind. Space permits only one representative illustration, describing Jim and Sally who do what "seems natural for two people in love. He places his head on her breast. They lie down on the couch soul kissing and embracing. Their bodies touch. There is increasing excitement, though neither one has touched the other's genitals. Suddenly Jim has an ejaculation and both of them have orgasms. They continue to lie close together, relaxed, half-drowsy, and blisfully happy." Such material and a great deal more will, in the opinion of most educators in this field, be likely to lead to unsound inferences regarding "soul kissing," petting to orgasm, mutual masturbation, and the effectiveness of contraception methods used in such circumstances; and a sound final chapter and other good material here and there will not be sufficient to negate these unsound impressions. Moreover, the age spread of 11-16 is too wide a range to be dealt with satisfactorily within one book. Even for the upper teens the title is a misnomer. In addition the book presents much that belongs in a professional Freudian textbook, such as the story of the boy unable to use a pen or pencil because it symbolizes a penis. There is no need to present such material to boys of 11 to 16 years of age. There are so many good books available for boys in their teens that this one, with its serious pedagogical and other errors, is not needed and can not be recommended.—Roy E. Dickerson.

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HAND IN HAND, by Laura Margaret Evans. Pp. 122 (no index), price $2.50 from Fleming H. Revell Co., Westwood, N.J., 1960.

The author, daughter of the noted Presbyterian minister, Louis H. Evans, wife of Robert W. Deats, and mother of three daughters, recorded conversations with her children and here brings

them together in a deeply touching account of how they go hand in hand in search of God. It will help many parents and interest many others who love children.

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YOU AND YOUR MARRIAGE, by Hugh B. Brown. Pp. 203 (no index), price $2.75 from Bookcraft, Inc., Salt Lake City, Utah, 1960.

Elder Brown is a member of the Council of Twelve of the Latter-Day Saints, and with his wife has successfully reared their own eight children. His book combines sound practical advice with a religious emphasis and abundant use of apposite quotations from English literature. While it is addressed primarily to members of his own church, it will meet with the approval of everyone who has a constructive view of modern marriage, and many will be particularly interested to learn more of the Mormon doctrines concerning family life.

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AND GOD MADE MAN AND WOMAN, by Lucius F. Cervantes. Pp. 275, price $4 from Henry Regnery Co., 14 E. Jackson blvd., Chicago 4, Ill., 1959.

In 10 years as a marriage counselor, says the Jesuit sociologist Dr. Cervantes, "I am convinced that one of the chief reasons for dissatisfaction in marriage is a dissatisfaction with the other sex in general . . . A male standard can no more be reasonably set up for the female than a female standard can be set up for the male." He has therefore written this book to give readers a better understanding of the far-reaching differences between the two sexes. He hopes it will also help to break down the "parental tabu" which prevents parents from giving their own children anything but evasions and lies, fears and disgusts, when asked about reproduction. Simply written, the book is packed full of facts as Dr. Cervantes (St. Louis University) understands them. There is no more comprehensive discussion of this important subject available to the general reader, than this new book.

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THE VANISHING ADOLESCENT, by Edgar Z. Friedenberg, Pp. 144, price $2.95 from Beacon Press, Beacon Hill, Boston, 1959.

This little book presents material well worth the attention of any serious student of human personality or of social problems. Adoption of its viewpoint might well lead to marked improvement in our approach to and solution of the distressing juvenile delinquency conditions which seem to threaten our society. The author states at the very beginning the importance he sees in adolescence as a process leading to "clear and stable self-identification." The major portion of the book is then devoted to showing how society impedes and impairs this process, and what the cost in personal living and social achievement may be.

The treatment may make reading a little difficult for the layman, with vocabulary and complex sentence structure serving as impediments to his progress, but the content should more than repay the serious student for his attention.—C. E. Hoover.

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CHILDREN'S BEHAVIOR, by Sophie Ritholz, M.A. Pp. 239, price $5.00 from Bookman Associates, 31 Union Square West New York 3, N.Y., 1959.

Concerned with civilization's survival, the author probes its moral seed:

the child, inheritor and transmitter of values. If, as Piaget and others have declared, the untrained child is hedonistic, and any departure from this outlook, it can be assumed, results from training, whose influence then is paramount in persuading him toward moral judgment? How do children view children's behavior or misbehavior? The author, a psychologist, concluded clinically from a great body of evidence that the primary responsibility, and the primary influence in the child's moral development is that of the parents. The parents reinforce the attitude of teachers who discourage anti-social behavior, but, by the correlation of children's attitudes with those of their parents, it was evidenced that mental and emotional disturbances that manifest in school misconduct tend to originate at home. The book should find favor with teachers, researchers and clinical psychologists, but the average parent, who could profit most from its message, would find the statistical tables and figures too tedious. He would probably be little inclined to sift this material, definitive and important though it is.—Charlotte L. Marletto, M.A.

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RELEASE FROM SEXUAL TENSIONS, by Mary Steichen Calderone. Pp. 236 (no index), price $4.95 from Random House, 457 Madison ave., New York 22, N.Y., 1960.

Dr. Calderone, a specialist in public health, has been for the past seven years medical director of the Planned Parenthood Federation of America. She has also lectured frequently on topics of mental health and sex education. This book has been put together for her by two professional writers, Phyllis and Robert Goldman, who have given a simplicity to the writing that the average scientist is unable to manage. The continual repetition of emphasis on sexual tensions to explain all sorts of behavior becomes tiresome, and there are a few cases of bad judgment in the presentation of material, but in general the book gives a wholesome and detailed discussion of sex that should help many readers.

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THE NURSERY SCHOOL, by Katherine H. Read. 3d ed., Pp. 333, price $4.25 from W. B. Saunders Co., West Washington Square, Phildelphia 5, P., 1960.

This new and revised edition of a book first published a decade ago is more valuable than ever. While it is directed primarily to the teacher preparing for a nursery school, every parent could profit by its practical and detailed suggestions for child management. Professor Read is at Oregon State College.

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MARRIAGE AND FAMILY RELATIONS: a reading and study guide for students, by Lester A. Kirkendall. Revised ed., Pp. 148, price $2.50 from Wm. C. Brown Co., 135 S. Locust st., Dubuque, Iowa, 1960.

Convenient loose-leaf book full of references, topics, questions, and self-quizzes. Dr. Kirkendall is professor of family life at Oregon State College. Many instructors have found this to be just what they need, and the new edition should be more popular than ever.

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WOMEN AND FATIGUE, by Marion Hilliard. Pp. 175, price $2.95 from

Doubleday & Co., 575 Madison ave., New York 22, N.Y., 1960.

This useful book is put together from notes and publications of the late Dr. Hilliard, Canadian obstetrician whose previous book. "A woman doctor looks at love and life," was popular a few years ago. It deals, naturally enough, with the physical and emotional problems that a woman faces, and gives little attention to one of the most important parts of the story, namely, the ways in which a homemaker can reduce her daily load by as much as 30% or 40% through planning and simplification of her housework and adoption of shortcuts and efficient methods. Due to its origin the book is somewhat scrappy but contains much helpful material from adolescence to old age.

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CHRISTIAN FAMILY FINANCE, by William J. Whalen. Pp. 157, price $2.95 from Bruce Publishing Co., Milwaukee 1, Wis., 1960.

While this book is nominally directed to Roman Catholics, it should be no less valuable to humanists, Buddhists, and all the rest of us. It considers in detail the needs of the family with an income of $5,000 to $12,000 a year. With the rising and in part inflationary costs of living, sound family life needs help of this kind more than ever. Mr. Bruce wisely suggests that the book should be valuable to marriage and family counselors; but any household would find it a good investment.

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HOW TO CONQUER FEARS, WORRIES, AND FRUSTRATIONS IN 30 HOURS, by Maxwell S. Cagan. Pp. 192, (no index), price $3.95 from Frederick Fell, 386 Fourth ave., New York 16, N.Y., 1960.

In 30 chapters Mr. Cagan deals with the basic elements in the improvement of mental health, giving practical and usuable advice in simple language. The inspirational book concludes with "The Final Look." Mr. Cagan is a popular lecturer who makes his home in Los Angeles.

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Around the World

JAPANESE STATISTICIANS report that their nation has a wedding every 38 seconds, a divorce every 7 minutes. Marriage rate is rising, divorce rate slowly declining.

DURBAN (South Africa) Marriage Guidance Society, completing its sixth year of service, gives more than 1,000 interviews each year. Of its nine counselors, the annual report says, "Experience both in this country and overseas has shown that mature married men and women who give time and service out of their ordinary lives, without material reward, make the most suitable counselors."

SCOTLAND reports 4017 babies born illegitimately in 1957, and notes that "there has been little change in the incidence of illegitimacy in Scotland for more than 100 years." According to the Registrar-General's report, about one in every six women giving birth to a first baby had been married for less than nine months, and in the under-20 age group, 54.4% of all wives were pregnant when they married.

BELGIUM now requires that one-third of all houses built for rental must have accommodations for families with three children.

FOR THOSE WHO DEAL WITH YOUNG PEOPLE

The American Institute of Family Relations offers pamphlets and booklets that will help you to answer the questions young people ask, frankly, convincingly, and in the light of modern science. Here are a few selections from the list:

201. Home Study Course in social hygiene guidance and sex education; six lessons in pamphlet form by Roy E. Dickerson with nine additional pamphlets by Paul Popenoe and diagrams of male and female reproductive organs with explanatory text by Robert L. Dickinson. Send for detailed prospectus of this unique course, invaluable not merely to parents but to teachers, executives of youth organizations, clergymen and others who are called on to deal with modern youth. Total cost only.....$2.00

Simple, popularly written pamphlets to be put in the hands of adolescents:

26. How do you know you're in love?
28. Are virgins out of date?
204. Why aren't boys told these things?
304. Your inferiority complex.

Any of the above sent for, each.....10c

An unusual pamphlet for young men in senior high school, in the army, or in industry; equally valuable to their sisters,—a practical discussion of the problems of growing up emotionally, of the place of sex in life before marriage, and of the biological basis of ethical standards:

23. Building sex into your life.....25c

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The Institute publishes more than a hundred books and pamphlets dealing with every phase of marriage and family life. Here are two popular ones:

1. PREPARING FOR MARRIAGE —
The Institute's widely known "Premarital Conference" pamphlet, dealing with sexual adjustment in marriage. It has proved to be just as valuable to many persons already married, as to those looking forward to marriage. Sold at $15 per hundred or $2.50 per dozen; single copy.....25c

23. BUILDING SEX INTO YOUR LIFE —
A Pamphlet intended for young men going into the army or industry; equally valuable for those in senior high school or college; but no less valuable to their sisters, parents, and educators. A simple statement of sexual ethics, constructive and soundly scientific. Sold at $15 per hundred or $2.50 per dozen; single copy.....25c

FAMILY LIVING CONFERENCES

led by experts from the Institute's staff, are available to any community which is seeking to strengthen family life. Informal lectures and discussions on preparing for marriage, marital problems, parent-child relationships, preparing for retirement, social and business relationships, and other vital matters, provide an opportunity for many people to think and work together in an informal and stimulating atmosphere. These conferences, of one two, or three days, have been highly successful wherever they have been held.

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